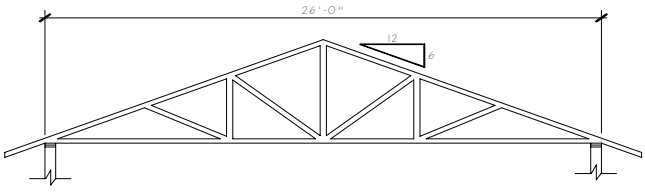
!!! ATTENTION HOMEBUILDERS !!!

DO YOU BUILD WITH WOOD FLOOR OR ROOF TRUSSES ?



The North Carolina Residential Code, 2002 Edition places new requirements on the design of wood trusses. These requirements are mandatory for projects built under the 2002 Residential Code. Up until December 31, 2002, the previous Vol. VII, Residential Code may be used for house construction. Beginning January 1, 2003, compliance with the 2002 Residential Code will become mandatory. The major changes regarding the design of wood trusses are as follows:

Code Sections R502.11.1 and R802.10: Wood trusses shall be designed in accordance with approved engineering practice. The design and manufacture of metal plate connected wood trusses shall comply with ANSI/TPI 1. The truss design drawings shall be **prepared by a registered design professional.** (Such drawings shall be signed and sealed by a designer that is licensed in North Carolina).

Code Sections R502.11.4 and R802.10: Truss design drawings, prepared in compliance with Section R502.11.1, shall be provided to the building official. Truss design drawings shall be provided with the shipment of trusses delivered to the jobsite. **Truss design drawings shall include, at a minimum, the information specified below**:

1. Slope or depth, span, and spacing.
2. Location of all joints.
3. Required bearing widths.
4. Design loads as applicable:
   - 4.1. Top chord live load (including snow loads).
   - 4.2. Top chord dead load.
   - 4.3. Bottom chord live load.
   - 4.4. Bottom chord dead load.
   - 4.5. Concentrated loads and their points of application.
   - 4.6. Controlling wind and earthquake loads.
5. Adjustments to lumber and joint connector design values for conditions of use.
6. Each reaction force and direction.
7. Joint connector type and description (e.g., size, thickness or guage); and the dimensioned location of each joint connector except where symmetrically located relative to the joint interface.
8. Lumber size, species, and grade for each member.
9. Connection requirements for:
   - 9.1. Truss-to-truss girder.
   - 9.2. Truss ply-to-ply.
   - 9.3. Field splices.
10. Calculated deflection ratio and /or maximum deflection for live and total load.
11. Maximum axial compression forces in the truss members to enable the building designer to design the size, connections and anchorage of the permanent continuous lateral bracing. Forces shall be shown on the truss drawing or on supplemental documents.
12. Required permanent truss member bracing location.

INFORM YOUR TRUSS SUPPLIER OF THESE NEW CODE REQUIREMENTS WHEN ORDERING YOUR TRUSSES.